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DERWENT-ACC-NO:

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TITLE:

Luminescent moulding compsn. prodn.- by compounding thermosetting resin with luminescent pigment, hardener,

catalyst and release agent

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: NAKANO M[NAKAI]

PRIORITY-DATA: 1975JP-0092208 (July 28, 1975)

PATENT-FAMILY:

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ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP 52015539A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

In a thermosetting resin (e.g epaxy resin, acryl resin) are compounded (1) a luminescent pigment, (2) a hardener (3) a catalyst. (4) a release.

In the case of a dry system, the cpd. is heated at lower temps than the thermal curing temp. of the thermosetting resin. and the reactions stopped before reaching the curing temp. In the case of a wet system, the luminescent pigment is dispersed in the thermosetting resin by means of a solvent. The thus obtained mass is pulverised to make a material for moulding.

TITLE-TERMS: LUMINESCENT MOULD COMPOSITION PRODUCE COMPOUND THERMOSETTING RESIN LUMINESCENT PIGMENT HARDEN CATALYST RELEASE AGENT

DERWENT-CLASS: A14 A32 A89

CPI-CODES: A08-E02; A08-E04; A08-M03; A11-C02; A12-L03;

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Multipunch Codes: 010 03- 074 226 305 306 314 341 364 365 368 386 392 393 649

2/3/06, EAST Version: 2.0.1.4

09/875,323 JP 52-15539

PTO: 2005-4314

Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application (A) No. 52-015539, published February 5, 1977; Application Filing No. 50-92208, filed July 28, 1975; Inventor(s): Morio Nakano; Assignee: Morio Nakano; Japanese Title: Luminescent Body-Molding Resin Materials

LUMINESCENT BODY-MOLDNG RESIN MATERIALS CLAIM(S)

A luminescent body-molding resin material prepared by mixing a luminescent pigment into a thermosetting resin at a proper ratio, adding a stabilizer and a hardener as needed, and stopping the curing reaction before the curing reaction is completed; said material being characterized by its being crushed into particles whose luminescent pigment performance is not declined.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention pertains to a luminescent body-molding resin material prepared by mixing/dispersing a luminescent pigment into a thermosetting resin at a desired ratio, stopping the thermal curing in the middle of it, and by crushing it. By thus preparing the luminescent body-molding resin material, the material that prevents the luminescent body from

being broken down and that can be easily molded into a desired product can be presented.

The luminescent paint has a property of absorbing/storing the sun light, electrical lamp light, fluorescent lamp light, ultraviolet ray, and phosphorous ray. Then, it gradually emits the stored light, and this absorbing – storing-emitting can be repeated multiple times.

With the prior art luminescent products, a sheet-formed product wherein the luminescent material is inserted between the layers of vinyl chloride or a product on which the luminescent body is painted together with a printing ink.

It was impossible to manufacture a product by incorporating the luminescent body in it and forming it into a desired shape that can store and emit the light.

The luminescent pigment is most stable in alkaline property (pH 8 – 9), but the vinyl chloride is stable in acidic property (pH 6). If pH is adjusted to 8 – 9 to stabilize the luminescent pigment, the vinyl chloride will become unstable, and if the vinyl chloride is stabilized, the luminescent pigment effectiveness is impaired.

As for the performance of the luminescent pigment, the lingering luminescence is most excellent when used as a pigment, but use of the

pigment is affected by humidity, acid, ultraviolet ray, and processing, so the luminescent performance drastically declines, which is a problem.

The inventor of the present invention, to solve the aforementioned problems with the use of the luminescent pigment, studied assiduously and produced the present invention.

In the method of manufacturing the material of the present invention, a thermosetting resin, a luminescent pigment, a hardener, a catalyst, and a releasing agent are all mixed. In case of dry method, a temperature is raised within the temperature range lower than the thermosetting temperature of the resin. The luminescent pigment is dispersed in the resin thus melted and the curing reaction is stopped in the middle of curing. In case of wet method, the thermosetting resin is melted by a solvent and the luminescent pigment is dispersed in it. Then, this is properly crushed to prepare the material of the present invention.

The thermosetting resin used in the present invention can be any of the following: epoxy resin, acrylic resin, nylon resin, urea resin, and melamine resin. The luminescent pigment can produce green, blue, purple, red, ocean green, orange, and yellow. The ratio of mixing the luminescent pigment can be properly determined by taking the luminescence and its lingering light taking account.

The curing temperature of thermosetting resin is generally 140° - 150°, and the curing reaction is conducted at the temperature below this temperature range, so the hardener and catalyst are used by a proper amount for each, taking said range into consideration.

Then this half-way cured resin is crushed, but if it is finely crushed, its luminescent pigment performance will decline, so it should be roughly crushed.

When this material is molded, it is molded into a variety of shapes by a transfer molding method, a compression molding method, or a thermosetting injection method.

One example of the present invention is explained below.

Epoxy resin

100 parts

Luminescent pigment

100 parts

Hardener

A proper amount depending upon the curing conditions

Catalyst

A proper amount depending upon the curing conditions

Releasing agent

a small amount

The above ingredients were mixed and reacted at a temperature below 100°C. The reaction was stopped before completed. This half-way cured product was crushed to produce the material of the present invention.





19 日本国特許庁

公開特許公報

60年7月

特許庁長官 寮 幕 英 犁 股

1. 発男の名称

2. 新明 第

学許 出願人と同じ

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氏名 弁理士(7565)中川紀

5. 系付書類の日祭

(1) 明 組 書

1 通

② 委 任 秋

1 22

3) 原 書 副 本

. ...

4) 出版多字前文章

1 油

1. 発展の多数

多个体成形相形原料

2. 特許請求の範囲

無便化性樹脂に、任意の割合の害光単科と、必要に応じ安定剤、硬化剤等を混入し、その硬化及応を中途で停止させたものを、蓄光無料の性能を低下させない粒子に粉砕することを特徴とする 書光体成型物脂原料。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、熱硬化性樹脂に、任意の割合の害光維料を混入分散させて、熱硬化反応を中途で停止させたものを粉砕した害光体成型梅脂原料に関するものであり、本発明の害光体成型樹脂原料としたことにより、香光体そのものの破壊を防止し、更に所望する加工品に成型することを容易にするための原料を提供するにもる。

客光放料とは、木陽、電盤、優光盤、紫外額、 無等の光線を吸収客積し、光を除いた後、暗所で その容赦した光を徐々に放出発光する性質を持つ ①特開昭 52-15539

④公開日 昭52.(1977) 2 5

②特願昭 50-92208

②出願日 昭50.(1975) 7.28

Y查請求

(全2頁)

庁内整理番号

7438 48 6714 45

7229 4A

520日本分類

25(1)A295 25(1)D7 1 Int. Cl2

C09K / 1/00 C08L 63/00

た歯科で、吸収一書段一発光は何回でも縁返すと とができる。ものである。

従来寄光体の製品は、塩化ビニール等に層状に 飲み込んだシート状のもの、又は客光体を印刷インクと共に値付したもの勢が知られている。

しかし平原はかりでなく、任意の形状に著光体を含有させ、 客光させて発光を行う数品を製造することは不可能であつた。

又書先數料は、アルカリ性(pH8~9)に於いて最も安定であるが、一方塩化ビニールは、要性(pB6)にかいてより安定である。 徒つて著 光類料の安定のためpBを8~9に動動すれば、 塩化ビニールが不安定とカリ、又塩化ビニールの 安定を計れば、著光鎖料の効力が阻害される。

更に各光線料の性能は、銀料単体として使用した場合の料度残光が当初は一番食れているものの 銀料単体の使用は、湿色、液、条外線、又加工上 の問題等により影響を受け、客光性能が急速に低 下する欠点がある。

本発明者は、上配書光顧料を利用する上での独

(種の欠点を解決するため、叙意研究を行つた結果 本発明を開発するに到つた。

本男別の製造方法は、熱硬化性樹脂、蓄光類料、ハードナー、キャタリスト及び離型剤等を混合し、乾式の場合は製脂の熱硬化湿度以下の温度能器で温度を上昇させ、熱脂させた樹脂中に響光銀料を分散させ硬化反応を中途で停止させる。又提供の場合には熱硬化性樹脂に移剤により密料して蓄光類料を分散させる。それを適宜粉砕するととにより本発明品を得るものである。

本発明に使用する無硬化性物脂は、エポキシ物脂、アクリル物脂、ナイロン、ユリア物脂、メラミン物脂等の物脂の何れでも良く、又苦先性類科の色形は、株、青、紫、赤、オーシャングリーンオレンデ、黄等のものを作るととができ、著光類科の配合割合は、輝度、浸光を勘察して適宜の割合を決定するものである。

・ 島硬化性質脂の硬化温度は、普通14 0°c ~ 15 0°C であるが、それ以下の温度で一部反応させるのであるから、ハードナー、キャタリストは それ等条件を勘案して建立の気を使用する。

更に反応を停止させたものを粉砕するが、粉砕の程度は敷粉砕すると客光象料の性能が低下するから、余り敷粉砕とはせず根砕に止めるものできる。

本製品を使用して成型するには、トランメファー、コンプレッション、無硬化性インジェクション等の方法により成型して各種の形状を有する製品とすることが出来る。

次に本発明の実施の1例を示す、

エポキシ歯脂

LOUR

常光頻料

100部

^ - r *J* - .

Care 条件により適宜量

キヤタリスト

型剤

サー量

を混合し、反応観度100以下で反応を停止させたものを租砕して本発明品を得る。

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